



Research article

Management and Development of Community-Based Ecotourism Destinations in West Sumatra

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A B S T R A C T

This research is based on the assumption that the government and the private sector are in control of the tourism industry, resulting in the community's position being neglected and alienated. Therefore, efforts are required to empower local communities in managing and developing tourism potential in their area. The concept of Community based tourism is an alternative solution to restore the role and participation of the community in managing and developing this tourism sector. Based on this problem, the researcher tries to formulate research questions: How is the management and development of community-based ecotourism destinations in West Sumatra? The objectives of this research include: 1) To describe and analyze how community-based ecotourism is managed and developed. 2) To describe the impact of community-based ecotourism management and development on the social, economic, and surrounding environment. The research method uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through field studies by collecting primary and secondary data. The data were reduced, presented and conclusions drawn to show the relationship between the existing theory. The study reveals that the management of ecotourism destinations in the research location applies the community-based approach through tourism awareness groups formed by the community itself. The level of community participation is quite high both in planning, implementing, and evaluating management and development activities. As for the impact felt by the surrounding community, it is quite positive socially, economically and environmentally. In the future, there is a need to increase the capacity of tourism awareness groups as well as improve management and collaboration with other parties in improving suggestions and better ecotourism destinations.

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INTRODUCTION

As one of the areas rich in natural potential, West Sumatra is seen as a strategic area that can be developed as a world-class tourist destination. Talking about tourism, as a province on the west side of Sumatra Island, West Sumatra has a complete package starting from beaches, seas, islands, lakes, hills, valleys, mountains, culinary delights to rich customs. The natural beauty of Minang is not just a fanfare, because referring to the research of the Center for Socio-Cultural and Economic Studies (PKSBE) Padang State University, it turns out that most tourists who visit admit that this area has an

attraction in the form of beautiful nature. The potential of West Sumatra related to its natural wealth was also conveyed by the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy/Head of the Tourism and Creative Economy Agency supporting the development of nature and culture-based tourism in West Sumatra. He also believes that the development of tourism in West Sumatra based on its natural conditions and potential is nature and culture-based tourism.

West Sumatra's economy have been dominantly supported by the agricultural, manufacturing, and trade sectors. The life of the people of West Sumatra is categorized as an agrarian society in which some of the people's economic

activities are farming. In the future, the community's economic sectors need to be developed and expanded so that the community has alternatives in supporting their welfare. Therefore, the tourism sector can become one of the sources of new economic growth. In line with that, the direction of tourism development in West Sumatra is in line with this. This can be seen from the vision, "The realization of a superior and sustainable civilized West Sumatra". The vision is supported by the mission of West Sumatra, "Increasing the creative economy and tourism competitiveness". However, from 2019 to 2021, the condition of tourism in West Sumatra decreased and became less enthusiastic. This condition was caused by the Covid-19 Pandemic which hit not only West Sumatra and also national and international levels. This can be seen from the decrease in the number of visitors coming to West Sumatra in the last three years, as shown in the data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics for West Sumatra Province (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of Tourists Visiting West Sumatra Province in 2019-2021

Regency/City	2019	2020	2021
Kepulauan Mentawai	994,655	122,793	318
Pesisir Selatan	971,989	177,017	354,297
Solok	601,244	703,649	703,300
Sijunjung	12,434	149,889	60,533
Tanah Datar	627,057	527,635	340,363
Padang Pariaman	307,316	261,615	100,144
Agam	756,750	664,318	509,428
Lima Puluh Kota	639,840	654,334	624,155
Pasaman	101,141	747	11,812
Solok Selatan	68,084	41,809	61,199
Dharmasraya	9,745	11,676	54,908
Pasaman Barat	28,603	2,486	23,503
Padang City	843,296	2,621,929	376,534
Solok City	120,411	134,450	181,154
Sawahlunto City	237,490	101,649	91,027
Padang Panjang City	166,364	107,642	215,073
Bukittinggi City	933,609	1,471,542	748,074
Payakumbuh City	298,479	46,930	77,747
Pariaman City	450,640	239,758	252,317
Total	8,169,147	8,041,868	4,785,886

The data in the table above shows the number of tourist visits to various areas in West Sumatra has decreased in the last three years. This condition certainly impacts the economic vibrancy of the people of West Sumatra in general. Not only business actors are affected, but the wider community also feels the decline in economic activity in the tourism sector. This condition certainly requires post-pandemic recovery, where there is a need for serious efforts to restore conditions that have deteriorated during this pandemic.

Furthermore, the tourism sector has proven to be one of the strategic development sectors which are seen as capable of driving the economic growth of a society Aryani (2019), Ayuningsih (2019), Zubair (2017). On the one hand, proper management and development of the tourism sector will positively impact the progress of

society and the environment in an area. On the other hand, tourism can also have a bad impact and even harm the community and the surrounding environment if it is not managed and developed properly and correctly. Most of the businessman's interests only tend to profit motives. They ignore aspects of society and the surrounding environment, so it is common for us to find the development and progress of the tourism sector in an area not directly proportional to the development and economic improvement of the people around the tourist area.

The tendency of the government to take sides with investors has made the tourism industry in the regions dominated by investors from outside. In principle, this condition is fine as long as the processes and mechanisms for its management and development involve the local community. However, in reality, in most areas or tourist areas managed by investors, they tend to negate the existence and role of the community and tend not to pay attention to environmental aspects. This can trigger the emergence of areas of economic competition where local community groups compete with strong investors from outside their area. If this condition of competition and inequality is allowed, it will greatly affect the sustainability of the local economy and the environment. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to provide space and opportunities for local communities to manage and develop tourist areas in their area to improve their economy.

Furthermore, the active involvement of the community around the tourist area is very important for the sustainability of a tourist area and the environment. This is also in accordance with the opinion of Yasir (2014) and Budiana (2016), where if local people do not benefit from an activity (ecotourism), there will be a welfare gap so that people will not care about the environment. The form of indifference from the community is shown in various attitudes such as indifference or lack of concern for the existence of tourist objects, the most extreme thing is that the community is resisting by carrying out actions that disturb comfort such as bullying, security disturbances, and so on. The people's ignorance is also evident from their attitude towards the environment where they do not care and even damage the environment by logging and burning land for gardening in protected and tourism areas.

The involvement of local communities in the context of tourism is closely related to Community-Based Tourism. UN-World Tourism Organization (2016) state that Community-Based Tourism describes an alternative form of tourism development that optimizes local benefits and encourages capacity building and empowerment to achieve community development goals. Therefore, it is essential to pay attention to community and environmental aspects in managing and developing this tourism sector.

The emergence of the phenomenon of community-based tourism management is a criticism of tourism management which is carried out without involving the community and is seen as unable to empower the

community. Community-based tourism (CBT) is a tourism management concept that prioritizes the active participation of the community to provide welfare for them while maintaining environmental quality and protecting their social and cultural life Riadi (2019), Hermantoro (2011).

Community-based tourism is related to the involvement of local communities in tourism development. Drake (in Akbar, 2018) explains that the form of community participation in tourism development can be carried out through 3 (three) stages, namely: 1) The planning stage. At the planning stage, the community actively participates in the planning process so that the community can identify any problems, such as identifying development potential and alternative plans. 2) Implementation stage, at this stage, all ideas originating from the community related to the existence of development will be combined into the implementation stage of the tourism village development program. 3) Share benefits. The implementation of development programs is due to community participation so that later all forms of this involvement will benefit the community. According to Suansri (in Nurhidayati, 2004), Yatmaja (2019) defines CBT (Community Based Tourism) as tourism that takes into account aspects of environmental, social, and cultural sustainability. The main aspects of CBT development are in the form of five dimensions, namely: (1) the economic dimension; (2) the social dimension; (3) the cultural dimension; (4) the environmental dimension; and (5) the political dimension. Meanwhile, according to Hatton (Dalam Aliyah, 2020) the basic principles of Community Based Tourism (CBT) can be categorized into 4 namely: social principles, economic principles, cultural principles, and political principles.

In West Sumatra, the management and development of community-based tourism has been carried out by several regions, such as in Limapuluh Kota, Bukittinggi, and Padang Pariaman District. As most of the tourist destinations have the status of ulayat land so their management cannot be handed over to investors.¹ Seeing this condition, the district government is looking for alternative strategies in managing and developing existing tourism by forming and developing Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) in the area to manage tourist objects in the group's environment. Pokdarwis consists of various elements in the community such as youth who are positioned as executors to guide tourists while community leaders in the area are positioned as coaches of the tourism awareness group.

According to Asmoro (2020), Budiarta (2020), Umam (2019), the objectives of forming a Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) are as follows: First, to increase the position and role of the community as an important subject or actor in tourism development, and to be able to synergize and partner with relevant stakeholders in improving the quality of tourism development in the area. Second, building and cultivating a positive attitude and

support from the community as the host through the embodiment of Sapta Pesona values for the growth and development of tourism in the region and its benefits for regional development and people's welfare. Third, introducing, preserving, and exploiting the potential of tourist attractions in each area. Tourism awareness groups have significantly contributed to providing guidance to the community so that they are aware of their potential. There are two functions of the tourism awareness group, among others; first, as a driving force for Tourism Awareness and Sapta Pesona in the regional environment at tourist destinations. Second is, as a Partner of the Government and local governments (districts/cities) in efforts to realize and develop Tourism Awareness in the regions.

Seeing the natural potential available in the expanse of Minang's land, it is only natural that the natural tourism potential is made a priority for future development. The concept of ecotourism and nature tourism is a promising choice to be managed and developed properly. Forms of tourism that are suitable for West Sumatra include alternative/creative natural tourism such as adventure tourism, hiking, trekking, bird watching, wild life viewing; rural tourism, and so on. Alternative forms of tourism activities need to be an important concern in the development of tourist attractions in Indonesia in general and West Sumatra in particular.

This research focuses on the types of ecotourism/nature tourism in the West Sumatra region. This is based on the researcher's reading which, from the many studies carried out by students and lecturers, is more likely to see natural types of tourism in the form of views such as views of beaches, hills, lakes, and the like. Then most researchers also tend to research creative tourism in West Sumatra, such as water booms, baths, and the like. Then in terms of the management of tourist objects, it is also more likely to be seen from government and private actors as investors. Meanwhile, research focusing on the management and development of the community-based tourism sector still minimal.

Based on those thoughts, empirical experience, and the problems described above, the researchers wanted to conduct research on ecotourism managed by the community. Therefore, the formulation of the problem in this study is "How is the model of management and development of community-based eco-tourism in West Sumatra?"

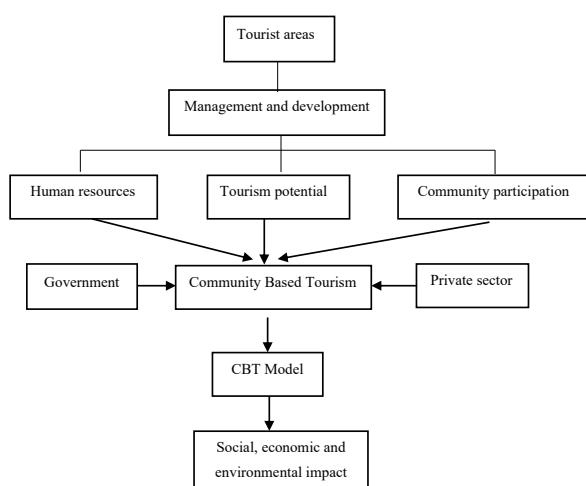


Figure 1. The Research Framework

2. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method by studying social phenomena to explain and analyze human and group behavior from the same point of view as the object under study sees the problem, Moleong (2010), Creswell (2014). According to Sugiyono (2017), this type of descriptive research can create an in-depth picture of situations and events as they should be. Then it allows for changes when more basic, interesting, and unique facts are found in the field.

The focus of this research is how the mechanism for managing and developing Ecotourism in the Perspective of Community Based Tourism in West Sumatra. This study discusses the mechanism of ecotourism management, which includes the actors involved, the regulations that govern it, as well as the impact on the economic, social, and environmental communities around the developed tourism objects. The location of this research was conducted in several areas such as; Limapuluh Kota Regency, Pesisir Selatan Regency. The types of data in this study are primary and secondary data relevant to the research problems obtained using in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation techniques.

The data were analysed using Miles and Huberman approach, which is carried out interactively through data reduction, data display, and verification processes. Procedure: data reduction (data reduction), data presentation (data display), drawing conclusions, or verification (conclusion drawing). Informants in this study are parties directly involved in the process of managing and developing ecotourism in the Perspective of Community Based Tourism in West Sumatra, such as; Head of Service in charge of tourism, nagari government, Nagari-Owned Enterprises, Tourism Awareness Groups, and Community.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Management and development of tourist destinations

The research showed that, in general, the management and development of tourism object destinations in the research area are divided into different management, namely, management by the government, management by the nagari government, and management of private or private property. This difference in management is generally caused by land ownership rights that exist in these tourist objects. Land ownership can be divided into private land, local government land, Nagari land, Corporation property land, community-owned land, and natural resource conservation agency land, and forestry land. So that there are also privately owned tourist objects, Nagari, and Government.

Limapuluh Kota Regency consists of 13 sub-districts with 265 tourism potentials. However, of the 265 tourism potentials, only some can be managed and developed because their status still needs to be legal, registered, and recognized by the local government. The requirements for turning tourism potential into a tourist object are tourism that has been legally registered and stated in the head of service regulation regarding the establishment of district tourism areas in 50 cities. Based on the 2022-2023 RPJMD, 50 priority tourist objects will be developed ten tourist objects per year.

As for the Decree of the Head of the Tourism and Youth Tourism Office Number 556/45/PAR/II/2022 concerning the determination of Leading Tourism Destinations. There are 50 tourist destinations, one of which is a tourist object managed by the nagari, namely the Kapalo Banda Taram tourist attraction. In its management, the Kapalo Banda tourism object is managed by Nagari Taram. As in Pernag Taram Number 7 of 2019 article 22 regarding community empowerment, namely, "the Nagari government prioritizes the concept of community empowerment in the framework of facilitating and implementing efforts to develop Tourism Nagari". In the sense that community empowerment is incorporated in Nagari Taram Business Entities and Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) in Nagari which are partners of the nagari government in developing tourism Nagari and are independent. So that the parties responsible for managing the Kapalo Banda tourism object are youth/girls who are members of a tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis) and management officers, in managing the Kapalo Banda tourism object, there are two organizational structures, namely the Kapalo Banda tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis) in the Wali Nagari Taram Decree Number 14 of 2018 with membership coming from Nagari Taram. Whereas the structure of the Kapalo Banda Tourism Management Officer is stated in the Wali Nagari Taram Decree Number 4 of 2019 with membership coming from the Jorong Tanjung Ateh youth group only. With the number of Kapalo Banda tourism management officers who are

included in the Wali Nagari Decree Number 26 of 2020 as many as 52 people.

The formation of Pokdarwis as the manager of the Kapalo Banda Taram tourist attraction is likely to make this Kapalo Banda tourist attraction even better. Pokdarwis is a group of tourism-aware young men/women who join with the same goal of developing Nagari Tourism. Nagari youths who are members of Pokdarwis work together in terms of planning and policies for the development of Banda Taram Kapalo Tourism. Then the planning and policies are implemented, developed or realized by the management of Kapalo Banda Tourism under the supervision responsibility of Pokdarwis. Meanwhile, most of the Kapalo Banda tourism management members are unemployed youth (not yet having a permanent job) or youth currently studying at schools and universities. The management of Kapalo Banda is led by a chairman assisted by a secretary and treasurer with 4 work areas: planning and development of tourist destinations, security and youth, entrepreneurship and marketing, and public relations and institutions. The division of daily activities has been carried out well, where the chairman arranges picket schedules in turns for ticket guards at the entrance, the security section at tourist attractions and the cleaning section.

Meanwhile, the management and development of tourism potential and tourist destinations in Pesisir Selatan district also have similarities with the existing management pattern or model in Nagari Taram, Limapuluh Kota district. Based on the results of Yulivestra's research (2017), there are several patterns or models for the management and development of tourism potential and destinations: first is Tourism managed by the government itself through agencies such as the Harau Valley Tourism Object in Limapuluh Kota District. then the second is tourism managed by the private sector such as the MIFAN tourist destination in the city of Padang Panjang. Furthermore, the third is Tourism managed by individuals such as Carolina Beach Tourism Destinations in Padang City. meanwhile the fourth is Tourism managed by the community as found in Tourism in several areas such as Pesisir Selatan Regency, Padang Pariaman Regency, Bukittinggi City Regency, and Limapuluh Kota Regency. Related to that, the tourism managed by the community is carried out by forming a tourism awareness group or Pokdarwis in each village.

The government of Nagari Limau Gadang Lumpo positively welcomes the development of the Ecotourism Area carried out by BBTNKS and the Pesisir Selatan Regency Government, because this nagari has great potential in the tourism sector. The National Climate Pro Village Award handed over by the Indonesian Minister of Environment and Forestry (LHK) in 2019.² Based on the number of Pokdarwis that have been issued by the Office of one of the POKDARWIS WASTAM with number SK 556/64 /DPPO-SK/2020 based on the SK that was issued in 2020, many activities have been carried out by

Pokdarwis management such as mutual cooperation with all elements of society both Community Leaders and youth in the Nagari. Most of the members and administrators of POKDARWIS WASTAM are local youth and young women. In current implementation, there are still no entry tickets to enjoy this regional tourist attraction.

3.2. The Impact of Management and Development of Community-Based Ecotourism Destinations on Local Communities

Regarding the impact of community-based ecotourism management in Nagari Taram and Nagari Limau Gadang Lumpo, it can be seen in three categories of effects, namely, social impact, economic impact, and environmental impact which will be explained below. The first is the social impact. In general, the management and development of these ecotourism destinations has a positive impact on the community, especially for the people around these tourist destinations. Such as the tourist destination of Kapalo Banda Nagari Taram and the tourist destination of Waterfalls, Rivers, Rafting and Tracking in Nagari Limau Gadang Lumpo, the community is divided into positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts are (a) Nagari Taram experienced visitor arrivals which continued to increase from time to time. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency Limapuluh Kota in 2022, the number of domestic and foreign visitors who came to the Kapalo Banda in 2019 was 121,420 people; in 2020 increased to 130,894 people, and in 2021 it experienced a significant increase to 279,981 people. Visitors who come are not only from the local general public, but also from domestic tourists, even foreign countries. Then also visitors who came from local government guests who wanted to do a study and see firsthand about the management and potential that was there. This is because the tourist destination of Kapalo Banda become the 1st winner in the National Regional I Level Achievement Village and Village Competition from the Ministry of Domestic Affairs.

Meanwhile, waterfalls, rivers, rafting and trekking tourist destinations in Nagari Limau Gadang Lumpo (a) got the National Climate Pro Village Award in 2019. This is used as a guide and motivation in developing tourism potential in Nagari. (b) There is awareness from youth to manage tourism objects that can improve social relations between youth and the community, communities with traders, traders with youth, and village officials with youth as managers and supervisors of tourist objects in Nagari Limau Gadang Lumpo. (c) The formation of a tourism awareness group comprised of Nagari Limau Gadang Lumpo youth. With the formation of this tourism awareness group, it can become a forum and media for the community, especially nagari youth, to do activities and interact with each other as well as a place for learning in organizations.

Beside the positive impact, there are also negative impacts such as; (a) the acculturation of foreign cultures to local cultures happened due to tourists coming from various regions so that they must be able to adjust to the

customs of the surrounding environment, (b) there is social jealousy by youths from other surrounding areas related to the tourism object management team which results in frequent disputes.

The second is the economic impact. The economic impact of the existence of the management of the Kapalo Banda tourism object on the community is very positive, for example, in the Nagari Taram community, the people there generally have a livelihood as traders and farmers. Before the Kapalo Banda Tourism area reopened, there were many unemployed village youths with free association. So that, the reopening of this tourist area is very beneficial for the surrounding community. Communities who own land in tourist areas can set up stalls in areas within tourist attractions. As for traders outside the local community, stalls are provided with production-sharing agreements for land owners. The positive impacts that have occurred include (a) the improvement of community's economy so that the community's income is quite high, one of which is for traders in the Kapalo Banda Tourism Area. Before the Kapalo Banda Tourism Object reopened, most people had livelihood farming with an income of less than IDR 100,000/day. Since the Kapalo Banda Tourism Area returned to operation, some people have turned to being traders with an income of more than IDR 100,000 / day because the number of visitors has increased with an average monthly visit reaching tens of thousands of people. So that with this achievement can meet the needs of the cost of living. (b) Increase the local revenue of tourism awareness group Nagari Taram become IDR 2.000.000/month. (c) Opening employment opportunities for local people of the Nagari Taram such as: raft rental, rental of children's rides such as floats, food suppliers, rental of photographer services, and others. (d) Increasing of Nagari Taram's original income every year that stated by the data in Table 2.

Table 2: Research Data 2022

Year	Total (IDR)
2016	15,273,000
2017	74,688,000
2018	95,300,000
2019	77,226,247
2020	57,930,370
2021	110,888,039

Meanwhile the economic impact of the management of tourist destinations in Nagari Limau Gadang Lumpo Kec. IV Jurai towards the community is also very positive. Like the condition of the people in Nagari Taram before the opening of the tourist attraction in Nagari Lumpo, the people of Lumpo generally made a living from farming. but after Lumpo was designated as eco-tourism, the Lumpo community's Livelihood for people increased, initially they were only farmers and now they are trading. For example, people who own land in tourist areas can set up stalls in areas within tourist attractions. The positive impacts that occur include: (a) improving the community's economy, especially for traders where

previously their average income was around IDR.100.000 to IDR.150.000 per day now it is more than IDR.200.000 per day. (b) Increase the local revenue of tourism awareness group Nagari Limau Gadang Lumpo become IDR 5.000.000/month.

The third is the environmental impact. As for the environmental impacts of the existence of the Kapalo Banda tourist attraction that are felt by the community, namely (a) encouraging new biodiversity such as the presence of pine forest spots in the Kapalo Banda tourist area (b) encouraging income for the community such as road access for people who work to collect sand, stone and wood found in the Kapalo Banda tourist area, (c) the development of an ecotourism environment such as presenting plantations in tourist areas such as the existence of orange plantations in the Kapalo Banda tourism area. As for the negative impacts, namely (a) there is damage to the preservation of the natural environment caused by garbage scattered in tourist areas, (b) the felling of several trees for the beauty of tourism which has an impact on surrounding animals.

The environmental impact on the Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat or TNKS (Waterfalls, Rivers, Rafting and Trekking) in Nagari Lumpo is more managed and used as a place for making water sports activities, aside because many guests want to experience environmental attractions in Lumpo and coupled with greening activities. And the most common negative impact is the problem of disorderly waste even though trash bins have been provided, as happened at the Kapalo Banda destination in Nagari Taram.

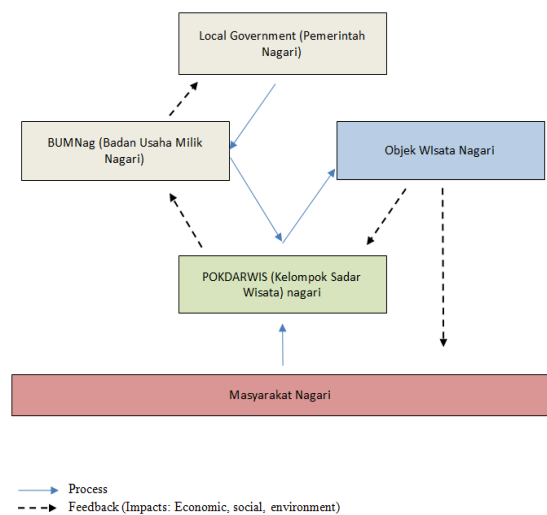


Figure 3. The Model of Community-Based Tourism Destination Management and Development

From the flow of management and development of community-based tourist destinations above, it can be explained that in principle, the management of tourist destinations has been carried out by the community, no longer by the government or private parties. Then the form of management used is to form a tourism awareness group by the community. Meanwhile, the existence or position of this tourism awareness group is outside the formal government structure, namely the nagari

government. This tourism awareness group collaborates with Nagari-Owned Enterprises or BUMnag in each nagari. Thus, judging from the flow or management model above, the existence of this tourist destination has a direct impact on the community and also on tourism awareness groups or POKDARWIS. Meanwhile, the Nagari government also benefits through Nagari-Owned Enterprises, which become Nagari's original income.

The results show that the management and development of tourist objects in the research area have been managed and developed by the community. The existence of community involvement in the management and development of this tourist object can be seen from the forms of community participation in tourism development. First, at the planning stage the community actively participates in the planning process so that the community can identify any problems, such as identifying development potential and alternative plans. In this planning stage, the local community has been involved in initiating and designing the concept of management and development of this tourist attraction.

Second, all ideas originating from the community related to the existence of development will be combined into the implementation stage of the tourism village development program. The results reveal that people who are members of the tourism awareness group or POKDARWIS manage and develop tourist destinations in their area professionally. This group also carries out tourism destination development programs planned up to the evaluation process. Third, the implementation of a community-based tourism destination management and development program can provide opportunities for the community to participate. This involvement will benefit the community itself, with social, economic, and environmental impacts.

Community-based ecotourism (CBET) approach has potential to enhance local livelihoods. Kila Reimer and Pierre Walter (2013) highlight how CBET addresses complex concerns of environmental conservation, cultural preservation, and local livelihoods. They emphasize the importance of understanding local context for effective management. Similarly, Pichdara Lonn et al. (2018) discuss how CBET programs like the Chambok program in Cambodia contribute to household income and livelihood changes, albeit with challenges in achieving poverty reduction.

While CBET offers potential benefits, it is not without challenges. Velan Kunjuraman et al. (2022) discuss the positive and negative impact of CBET. Ben Ma et al. (2019) highlights that CBET projects in giant panda habitats have brought socio-economic benefits. However, they led to increased resource extraction, posing ecological challenges.

The role of community participation is important to develop CBET in sustainable way. Auesriwong et al. (2015) emphasize how participatory approaches empower local residents in decision-making and enhance their capacities, contributing to the sustainability of CBET

initiatives. Jingyan Liu et al. (2014) integrate social capital theory into CBET and find that cognitive social capital encourages pro-environmental behaviors.

Sokna Kry et al. (2020) assess changing levels of livelihood assets in the Kampong Phluk community due to CBET. They report significant growth in physical and human capital after implementing CBET. However, they stress the need for improved communication and healthcare to motivate active community participation.

F. Pineda et al. (2023) explore community preferences for participating in ecotourism and highlight the significance of understanding local perceptions before implementing CBET. They emphasize the importance of local agency and the relationship between society and ecosystems.

CONCLUSIONS

From the results of the analysis described earlier, it can be concluded that the management and development of tourist destinations in research locations is community-based. Communities around tourist destinations form tourism awareness groups POKDARWIS to accommodate the management and development activities of their tourist destinations. This activity is carried out entirely by the society starting from the planning, and implementation to the evaluation of the activity. Then related to the impact resulting from the management and development of community-based tourist destinations, the economic, social, and environmental effects are also quite positive.

However, to achieve maximum results, it is necessary to increase and improve several things, such as; the capacity of the managing human resources in the tourism awareness group, the management which is still not systematic, and also the problem of capital is still minimal. Therefore, in the future, steps need to be taken to increase the capacity of the group's human resources, a more professional management system, and collaboration with other parties to add supporting facilities and infrastructure in the context of developing tourist destinations.

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